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Comparing these figures with those of other States having registration it would appear that while the marriage and death returns may be considered as fairly complete, the birth returns must still be quite defective.

In an appendix to the report the Bertillon system of classification is fully set forth, together with other important material of similar character. Much credit is due to the editor, Dr. Wilbur, for his energetic efforts in the way of securing uniformity of classification in this country. We are pleased to note that he has met with a good measure of success in this direction.

S. W. A.

CENSUS OF HAWAII.

The *U. S. Census Bulletin* No. 15 shows the population of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1900. There are also included for purposes of comparison the population totals of each island for 1896 and, for Hawaii as a whole, from 1832 on, in six-year periods. A synopsis of the table showing the Hawaiian population from 1832 to 1900 is giving below : —

Census Year.	Population.	Increase or Decrease.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1832	130,313
1850	84,165	— 46,148	— 35.4
1878	57,985	— 26,180	— 31.1
1890	109,020	+ 51,035	+ 88.0
1900	154,001	+ 44,981	+ 41.2

Each census since 1832, up to and including 1872, showed a loss, the returns in 1872 giving a population of only 56,897, representing a loss since 1832 of 73,416, or 56.3 per cent.

The total land surface of the Hawaiian Islands is, approximately, 6449 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the last three censuses being as follows : 1890, 13.9 ; 1896, 16.9 ; 1900, 23.8.

The population, from 1866 to 1900, is given for every district of each of the islands in the Hawaiian group, and also for Honolulu,

which is practically the only city in Hawaii. "The population of Honolulu in 1866 was 13,521, as compared with a population in 1900 of 39,306, or an increase of practically three-fold in 34 years. The largest percentage of increase during any one period was 45.1, from 1878 to 1884. Honolulu had a population in 1890 of 22,907, showing an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 16,399, or 71.5 per cent."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. Thomas B. Stockwell, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, gives in his annual report for 1899 (printed in the *Thirtieth Annual Report of the State Board of Education of Rhode Island*, pp. 67-120) information concerning the school attendance during that year.

The census enumeration of pupils of last year was 79,825, or 526 more than for the previous year. "The greater part of this increase is reported to have attended the Catholic schools, the public schools having lost a small number, and the army of non-attendants having gained. Perhaps this increase in absentees may be more than offset by the fact that the number of those who had attended school less time than the minimum required by law has fallen off more than a fifth; or the actual loss in the number of these short-timers is nearly three times as large as the increase in the number of those not going to school at all."

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years who do not attend school is 2039; over one-half of these reside in Providence or Warwick, while the rest "are scattered quite generally over the whole State." In this regard, Mr. Stockwell calls attention to a recommendation of the factory inspectors in their reports of a year ago and of this year: "that, instead of an *age* limit or test, an *educational* one be applied, *viz*: that no child under fifteen years of age shall be employed who does not hold a certificate from the school committee of the town where he resides that he can read and write the English language." This, he says, "largely eliminates the age question, and substitutes an element that will naturally cause parents to seek a certain amount, at least, of schooling for their children."